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observe the reappearance of *Mimas* with the 36-inch, but the seeing was poor on both nights, and the satellite was not seen. The search on each night was continued nearly 10^m after the predicted time of reappearance.

An attempt was also made on November 11th to observe the reappearance of *Tethys* with the 12-inch telescope. The seeing was very poor, and the satellite was first seen at 15^h 26^m 9^s G. M. T., the predicted time of reappearance being 15^h 23^m. From this it appears that the satellite was well out of the shadow of the planet before it was observed.

These observations indicate that there is no difficulty in observing the eclipses of any of the satellites of *Saturn*, except *Mimas*, with a large telescope. Under good conditions it would also seem probable that the eclipses of *Mimas* could be observed with the 36-inch telescope and those of *Tethys* with the 12-inch.

R. G. AITKEN.

November 20, 1905.

RETURN OF THE CROCKER ECLIPSE EXPEDITIONS FROM THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

The members of the three expeditions sent out by the Lick Observatory to observe the solar eclipse of August 29-30, 1905, have all reached home safely. Professor and Mrs. HUSSEY, of the expedition to Egypt, arrived at Ann Arbor, Michigan, early in October, and Professor HUSSEY at once entered upon the duties of his new position there.

Dr. and Mrs. H. D. CURTIS, of the expedition to Labrador, arrived at Mt. Hamilton on October 19th, and the members of the expedition to Spain, Director and Mrs. CAMPBELL and Dr. and Mrs. PERRINE, arrived on November 22d and November 20th, respectively.

Dr. CURTIS's account of work at the Labrador Station will be found on another page. Accounts of the other two expeditions will follow in our next number.

R. G. A.

VARIABLE ASTEROID (167) *URDA*.

The asteroid discovered August 23d by Professor MAX WOLF, and designated 1905 QY, on the assumption that it was new, was found by Dr. PALISA to be variable and very likely identical with the known asteroid (167) *Urda,* though about a degree of arc from the predicted place of *Urda.* The estimates of magnitude were:—

	m
Berliner Jahrbuch, Urda at opposition	12.9
WOLF, 1905 QY, August 23	11.3
PALISA, 1905 QY, August 31	11.0
PALISA, 1905 QY, September 5	12.0

In a letter to the central bureau at Kiel, August 28th, Professor A. BERBERICH practically established the identity by pointing out that in previous apparitions of *Urda* the magnitude has frequently been estimated from a half to a whole magnitude brighter than the value assigned by the *Jahrbuch.*

A short search was made here September 6th and 7th, in smoke and moonlight, without success, owing to the southern declination of the asteroid and to the roughness of the position data. An approximate ephemeris, computed by Professor BERBERICH, was received several weeks later, and the asteroid was readily picked up October 6th.

The following micrometer measures of position were made with the 12-inch refractor (*t* denoting Δα measures made by transits):—

Mt. H. M. T. 1905.	Star.	Number Comparisons.	(167) — *		(167)'s Apparent		log $p\Delta$	
			Δα	Δδ	α	δ	α	δ
h m s			s	′ ″	h m s	° ′ ″		
Oct. 6, 12 07 52	2	6, 10	+ 10.49	— 7 25.0	22 10 33.37	— 11 10 05.8	9.524	0.791
12, 9 51 21	3*a*	16*t*, 10	— 36.82	— 3 44.1	22 09 34 38	— 11 19 59.4	9.133	0.815
19, 10 38 57	3*b*	6		— 9 11.3		— 11 25 26 8		0.798
19, 10 54 52	3*b*	10*t*	— 42.40		22 09 28.72		9.481	

MEAN PLACES OF COMPARISON STARS FOR 1905.0.

Star.	α	Red. to App. Place.	δ	Red. to App. Place.	Authority, etc.	
	h m s	s	° ′ ″	″		
1	22 11 39.80	+ 2.68	— 10 59 31.4	+ 18.8	⅓ (2 Paris 31795 + M_1 30578).	
2	22 10 20.20	+ 2.68	— 11 02 59.6	+ 18.8	BD. — 11°.5788.	Micrometer connect'n with (1).
3*a*	22 10 08.60	+ 2.60	— 11 16 33.6	+ 18.3	BD. — 11°.5786.	“ “ (2).
3*b*	22 10 08.60	+ 2.52	— 11 16 33.6	+ 18.1	BD. — 11°.5786.	

Magnitude measures were made with the Rumford wedge photometer on three nights. On each occasion the comparison stars were BD. — 11°.5786 and — 11°.5787. These two were carefully compared, on five nights, with BD. — 11°.5777, which is given as 7.36 magnitude in the *Harvard Photometric Durch-*

musterung. The adopted magnitudes are 10.19 and 9.84, respectively.

	Settings on		Rough Position of (167)		
G.M.T. 1905.	(167)	(167)	α (1905.0).	δ	Remarks.
d		m	h m s	° ′	m
Oct. 20.70	16	13.43	22 09 32	— 11 25.9	Faint *, 14.4 ±, 20″ west.
21.79	16	13.42	22 09 37	— 11 25.9	Good conditions.
23.69	16	13.21	22 09 54	— 11 26.0	" "

November 25, 1905. JAMES D. MADDRILL.

NOVA AQUILÆ, NO. 2.

Nova Aquilæ continues to decline in magnitude, at a rate, however, only about half as rapid as during September, or about half a magnitude per month.

Occasional measures have been made with the Rumford wedge photometer, continuing the series published in the October number. The fainter comparison stars *f*, *g*, and *h* have not yet been used, and may not be required this year in photometric determinations. The star x is 2′ 27″ south of, and $11^s.0$ preceding, *Nova*. Its magnitude from a single measure (three settings) is 11.83.

G. M. T. 1905. d	Settings on *Nova*.	Comparison Stars.	*Nova*. m	Weight.	Remarks.
Oct. 3.66	16	*de*	11.04	4	Moon.
4.66	14	*d*	11.27	3	Moon shining on objective.
12.71	. .	(*e*)	. . . .	. .	Usual brightness.
20.65	20	*de*	11.41	5	Good conditions.
23.65	20	*de*	11.31	5	Good conditions.
Nov. 2.63	12	*de*	11.68	3	Moon.
14.61	12	*de*	11.68	3	Fair conditions.
20.62	. .	(*dex*)	11.8	1	Estimate: *d* 5 *e* 4 *v*; *e* 1 *v* 1 *x*.
24.65	20	*de*	11.90	2	Clouds.
25.61	16	*de*	11.88	4	Good conditions.

November 27, 1905. JAMES D. MADDRILL.

MORE NEW COMPANIONS TO KNOWN DOUBLE STARS.

In the beginning of the systematic survey of the northern sky for new double stars I was disposed to pass with a purely perfunctory examination those stars already catalogued as double; but it soon became apparent that the Σ stars and those in the other older catalogues yielded nearly as large a percentage of new doubles as did the stars previously regarded as